London Offices of THE SUN, All communications should be addressed to FRANK. M. WHITE, 430 Strand, London, W. C.

Let New York Speak at Once!

Next Friday is the anniversary of American independence. Next Wednesday is the day arbitrarily set for closing the debate in the House on Mr. Longe's Bill for the Regulation of Federal Elections.

The people of New York have no time to lose. They know John Davenport; they know what Federal interference at the polls means; they understand the system which It is now proposed to force upon them at the point of the bayonet. The Lopoz bill takes away from our citizens the coutrol of New York's elections of New York's Representatives in Congress and New York's Presidential Electors. For the free action of the people of this Empire State, it substitutes the rule of Federal officers, irresponsible, so far as State authority is concerned, and appointed for life. It opens the door of every householder to the domiciliary visits of a Federal police. It summons to the polls of New York the drums and muskets of the Federal army. It amounts to a revolution in our form of Government, wipes out home rule, and tears away the main safeguard of our free institutions. There is no exaggeration in saying this. In a hundred years of legislation there has been no more direct or dangerous menace to the life of the republic which the patriots founded. It is the shadow of the man on horseback

Against this measure of centralization, usurnation, and invasion the protest of New York should be prompt and vigorous. To have effect on the daring schemers at Washington, it should be registered within the next forty-eight hours. Let arrangements be made to-day for a mass meeting tomorrow night, at which citizens of all parties may unite in the performance of the first duty of patriotic citizenship. Republicans and Democrats should forget their party names when the priceless rights of free citizenship are threatened. The Republicans and Democrats of New York have a common interest in preventing the passage of the Longe bill, for if it is enacted by Republican votes and consent now, just so surely will it be turned in the future with terrible force against the party which put it in the book of statutes.

No Federal interference with New York's time is ripe for a new Declaration of Independence, and this year the people of this town cannot do better than to celebrate the date, and with a patriotic earnestness that will wake the old spirit of 1776.

### The Sufferings of King Vey-John.

The shareholders of the Panama Canal Company, many of whom invested all their savings in that ill-starred enterprise, have been the objects of much sympathy. One suffeels the collapse of the great undertaking, has been overlooked. It is time the world understood his grievance. He is no less a person than King VEY-JOHN, called plain cent visitor. He was most anxious to know when the shovel and the pick would again be busy on the Panama Canal, and he added that the stoppage of digging there had prevented more dollars and cents from flowing into his substitute for a pocket than he could think of without poignant affliction.

After the visitor to Monrovia, eapital of the Liberian ropublic, has paid his respects to the President, and visited the graveyard the lighthouse, and the other sights of the metropolis, he is told that he cannot aff rd to leave the country without seeing the most married and richest man in it. He therefore hires a cause, provides himself with a couple of bottles of bear or some other slight token of good fellowship and friendly feeling, and takes his way across the Messurado River to the grass palace of the great King of the Veys. It his Majesty is not making his quarterly tour through the country on a visit to his numerous wives, the visitor and his bottles of beer are very graciously received. Like his subjects, the King is scantily attired, but he is distinguished from them by a red fez which he alone is privileged to wear. A recent German visitor describes him as a large, powerful, elderly man, with "a sweetly innocent and inexpressive countenance." In this respect King Vey-John resembles the Heathen Chines of Mr. HARTE's poem, for he is reputed to be the cunningest old fox and the sharpest at a bargain along that part of the coast.

The special pride of King Vey-John is his numerous family of wives and children. Unlike most other potentates, the King scatters his wives throughout his large country, or, in other words, the entire northern part of Liberia is dotted with his domestic hearthstones. At regular intervals he pays them all a visit, which involves a good deal of travelling, and reflects much credit upon King Vey-John as a model family man.

As soon as his numerous sons reach a useful age King VEY-John removes from them the temptation to sow wild oats by hiring them out to the whites and colored citizens of Liberia. It is not difficult to secure in the labor market of Monrovia a scion of royal blood to juggle boxes in your store or wield a hos on your coffee plantation for the small sum of \$6 a month and found, which is certainly very cheap for a prince. The price would doubtless be higher if King Vey-John had not rather glutted the market with princes. His Majesty, besides, disposes not only of the labor of his own sons and slaves, but he has the undisputed right to make similar disposition of sons and daughters of his subjects. Regularly once a month he collects their wages, and the air in that latitude being close and rather sticky, a very considerable part of the hard-earned currency is said to cling to the royal fingers.

But the largest contract King VEY-JOHN ever undertook was to assist Mr. DE LESSEPS to dig the Panama Canal. The time came when the natives of the West Indies woke up to the fact that far too many of them were digging their graves as well as the canal, and the survivors at home began to Byht shy of the glittering proposals of the | trict may think that it is safe to put up any

of supply, the agents heard of King VEY-JOHN as a great promoter of industry. They established friendly relations with him at once, found him nothing loth to link his name with the great enterprise, ] and several hundred of his subjects, including a number of princes, were promptly who have recently returned to Paris, they were somewhat appalled by the magnitude of the job, but they delved away. Their loving King and father received his percentage of their earnings with great regularity and satisfaction, and everything was serene until the crash came. Then was witnessed the sad spectacle of several hundred deserving young fellows from Upper Guinea stranded on a foreign shore, and waiting, like ENOCH ARDEN, for a sail. It came at last, and their King was nearly overcome with dismay when the empty-handed procession marched into Veytown, and the price of labor in Monrovia took another tumble.

That is why the King of the great Vey tribe regards the collapse of the Panama Canal as an international calamity, and wonders why the forces of civilization do not rally to the rescue of so meritorious and beneficent an enterprise.

#### A Bishop's Mistakes.

In Bishop POTTER's oration before the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society occurs this passage of reproof and lamentation, full of the burden of his old Centennial complaint:

"A policy of favoritism which makes partisan service

the sub-tantial basis for political preferment, and fine distain for the element of personal fitness, whateverthe place or task, which exacts only so much competency as can rescue the place holder from ab-solute disgrace; this has come to be the war cry which treats every political contest as simply a scramble for ground employment. That such a view of the service of the devernment should be held by some Tuscan bandit escaped out of his trans tiping fastnesses to prey upon our unsuspecting institutions would not be occasion for aurprise. But that it has come to be he deliberate conviction of men in high place among shough to manifalts a healthy and active interest in our interal institution-that, in other words there is no apstinct of patriotism strong enough to constrain a man to active participation in the political life of the mation unless there daudies before him, all the while, the possible prize which he may match out of the ortist and sharpeless strife -this certainly is a teaching which may well make all honest people flush with keer and indignant shame. For, in crose touch with it there stands plainly enough the inevitable corollary that no man who serves the State only from such monives will a ruple to sacrifice public interests to private ends whonever he can safely do so."

Dr. Potten lets his fine Mugwumpian ndignation run away with him. Neither Mr. Clarkson, to whom he alludes in this attack upon the American civil service, nor anybody else, desires that men personally untit for office shall be appointed to office. Mr. CLARKSON and the majority of Americans hold that the offices, Federal, State, and municipal, should be held by men of good character, competent, and belonging to the party n power in the nation, the State, or the city. Is Dr. Potter prepared to say that a vast majority of the offices are not held, and have not been held, by efficient and honest men? Is he prepared to say that a man who has rendered partisan service is less likely to elections! Hands off our ballot boxes! The | be honest and capable than a man who has not? Has he any facts to show that the work of the American civil service is unsatisfactory to the public?

And why is office seeking "unscrupulous glorious anniversary three days ahead of self-seeking"? Why is it any more unscrupulous or self-seeking to aspire to hold Government office than to try to be a bookkeeper in a business house or the rector of a church? Will Dr. POTTER say that the way to maintain a healthy and an active interest in our political institutions is to abstain from politics? If a man is successful as a rector, is it wrong for him to seek to be a Bishon? If a man is successful as a politiferer, however, a royal personage, who keenly | clan, is it wrong for him to aspire to office? If elective offices are filled with partisans, why is it wrong to illiappointive offices with

partisons? Dr. POTTER is flushing with keen and in-JOHN GRAY by the English, the richest and dignant shame without sufficient provocamost influential person in the great Vey tribe | tion. The majority of the men whose prinof Liberia. This royal gentleman poured a ciples and motives he attacks are as patritale of shattered hopes into the ear of a re- | otic, as honest, though they may not be as is that Dr. POTTER, living in an atmosphere saturated with Mugwamps and citizens' movements, can't get it out of his head that it is wrong to be a partisan. We don't wish to be irreverent or to compare small things with great, but when Dr. POTTER was rector of Grace Church was it the custom to elect Baptists and Methodists and Jows and Agnostics as its wardens and vestrymen ? To do so would be no more preposterous than to appoint Republicans to office under a Democratic Administration or Democrats under a Republican Administration.

## Mr. Harter's Platform.

The Hon, M. D. HARTER of Mansfield has een nominate ! for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifteenth Ohio district. His principal qualification seems to have been a letter written by the Stuffed Prophet of William street entreating him to become a candidate, and averring that the Democrats in Congress needed men like Hanten. That gentleman is, therefore, to be regarded as the reflection and echo of GROVER CLEVELAND. Let us examine for a moment the opinions held by the Demoeratic candidate for Congress from the Fifteenth district of Ohio.

Mr. Harten's opinions are well known in his State. He is an out-and-out free trader. He has made the Democratic State Committee of Ohio a distributing agency for free trade tracts. He is not very much of a Democrat, but a more carnest and feroclous free trader it would be hard to find. His speech necepting the nomination contained this frank confession of his belief:

"I would shotish every Custom House in the land. would rather vote for the establishment of an institu-tion to spread the cancer or a field in which to propa-gate cholera, or a school in which to teach vice and crime, rather than to vote for a protective tariff of an

According to his sponsor, Democrats like Mr. HARTER are needed in Congress. Does Mr. CLEVELAND admire Mr. HARTER because the latter has the courage to declare the full bitterness of his hostility to protection, while the former has not? But in especially recommending and applauding Mr. HARTER the Stuffed Prophet indicates clearly enough his own views, and discloses funconsciously the depth of his aversion to the American protective policy.

Mr. Hauren's speech of acceptance shows at he is also a faithful fellower of the candidate's Chinese excursions:

"I do not think a Congressman should seek to appoint his friends to office. While I shall attempt to represent this district you will never find me an office broker. You will never find me a dispenser of Post Offices if you cled thousan theretain President, I shall not sek him for the removal of an efficient official until his term expires. I shall not recommend my ser-vants for these places, but when such variances occur. I shall go down among you and acceptain who among you is best qualified to dil the offices. The offices of the arty are positions of trust and honor, and only th est qualified allouid receive such appointments. find your Representative, if the time should come, side by side with the Freedent of the United States on thi grand principle of civil service reform

The Democrats of the Fifteenth Ohio dis-

canal agents. Casting about for new sources | sort of a man for Congress this year, but they are taking considerable unnecessary risk. And even if a man who regards civil service reform as a grand principle and a protective tariff as worse than caneer or cholera will go down in Ohio in 1890, he should not look forward to standing side by side with a President of the United shipped to the Isthmus. Like the experts | States. Nobody can be elected President on Mr. HARTER'S platform.

#### An Insult to New York.

We find this very sweeping assertion in a recent article by EDWIN L. GODKIN in the

North American Review: "New York is governed by its ignorant and victors classes, who have been organized in an association for the purpose of plundering the invincipal treasury and artering a large body of shiftless people on the public

As the association which governs New York is the Democratic party, so far as the Republican Legislature allows the town to govern itself, the charge of this man, therefore, is that the Democratic party is composed of "the ignorant and vicious classes" organized for purposes of public plunder. It governs because it comprises nearly two-thirds of the citizens, and hence if what GODKIN says is true, that great majority of the voters must be made up of thieves and ignorant and victous people.

The reasons why this is so, according to him, are that the vicious and the criminal 'are consumed with the passion for city life," and that the "sediment" of foreign immigration remains in New York for the chief part. These undesirable immigrants and criminals, he explains, settle here and become naturally public plunderers, the "poor Irish" more especially, for "great numbers of them become obedient followers of the Tammany Society, which controls the ignorant, criminal, and vicious classes through its liquor dealers."

If that is so, New York is bound to go straight to the devil. There is no hope for it. The Democratic sentiment of the community is strengthening and extending, foreign immigration is increasing, and the dominance of the Tammany organization was never before so complete as now. The probability is that it will lead a movement for consolidating the vast Democratic majority at the next election, and resistance to it will be utterly futile. The next Mayor will be the man voted for by Tammany, and with Tammany will go the whole Democratic vote, exclusive of a few ranks and kickers. The government of New York will continue to be Democratic, and the same influences which have prevailed in our past politics will prevail still.

But is the Democratic party composed of the vicious and criminal? In other words, are the vast majority of the people as this man describes them, himself a poor Irish immigrant when he came hither? Are not the laws respected and enforced in New York? In what other great city of the world is vice kept under with a repression so stern? What instance of "plundering the municipal treasury" can this libeller of the most civilzed and enlightened of American communities produce, unless he goes back to the old Ring days, when the Democratic party discovered and punished the offenders?

The language we have quoted is the infamous utterance of a foreign immigrant against the community which gave him hospitality and enabled him to rise from poverty to wealth. There is no political association here organized for public plunder, and the orderly and the honest, not the vicious and the criminal, govern the town.

#### The Governor's Western Journey. Governor DAVID BENNETT HILL started resterday for Indiana, and we are sure that

the Democrats of that State will be glad to see him. They will be glad to see him in the first place because they know that he is a Demo-

erat through and through.

They will welcome him especially because they remember that nearly two years ago, when their canvass to carry Indiana for CLEVELAND and against HARRISON was in rather a bad way, Governor Hill left his own canvass in New York to take care of itself and went to Indiana and worked so cultivated and critical, as he is. The trouble | hard and snoke so cloquently for the Democratic national ticket that Hankison's mafority over CLEVELAND was less than 2,400, At that time the Democratic leader of New York earned the admiration and gratitude of his fellow Democrats in the West: and the cordial sentiments with which they will greet him now will lose nothing from the recollection that, while Hill was doing his utmost for GROVER CLEVELAND in Indiana, the nearest friends of CLEVELAND in Now York were working like sixty to defeat

> Congressman Connell of Nebraska is no doubt chuckling over his idea of pensioning all the freedmen, as expressed in the bill be introduced last week. But other people have been be ore him in this search for new classes of pensioners when the soldiers shall all have een exhausted or provided for. Senator BLAIR New Hampshire's ingenious crank, has a bill pending to put on the pension roll a gentleman who did not serve as a soldier, but was author ized by the Governor of New Hampshire to care specially for the interests of New Hampshire soldlers in the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Blain also proposes to pension nurses who took care of soldiers, giving them even more money than some of the soldiers got. There is a loud call, too, for reimbursing drafted men like the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND who bought substitutes. What with the nurses, the visitors to the camps, the freedmen, and the drafted men who did not serve, there need be no anxiety among the pension agents about a supply of candidates for Government support when their soldier and sailor clients are all disposed of.

SENECA well says: "The rule for the giver and receiver of a length is that the one should straight way lorget that he has given it and the other an aid never forget that he has received it. "-Philoselphia Leiger.

That is not a good principle. The receiver should never forget, it is true, but neither should the giver. Has Mr. George Washington CHILDS forgotten any of his principal deeds of benevolence? Does he want to forget them Does not the memory of them and of the pleasure they gave constitute his chief and priceless treasure on earth?

The next great speed trial in our navy will probably be that of the gunboat Concord, and it may come off within a lew weeks. In the case of the Concord horse power is the contract requirement, so that we can expect no such exciting match against time as the Philadelphia furnished; nor will it even be neces sary to resort to our great nautical race course established off the southeast coast of Long. Island. Any sort of weather and sea will do for the Concord's engines to show whether they have the ability to develop the stipulated amount of horse power. This fact, as well as the probability that she will not make much more than seventeen knots, may lessen public interest. But the trial will have an interest for naval engineers from the peculiarity of her forced draught system. While the York town and other vessels have the air forced into closed fire rooms. In the Concord it is forced into the closed ash pits. These different methods of applying the air to the fires will now be satisfactorily tested.

Very soon the people of the Pacific coast will witness a great race against time when the San Francisco makes her trial trip. Like the Philadelphia, she is guaranteed to go nineteen knots, although on a somewhat smaller | wide our ice we could get through the seminer very well.

displacement. A 40-knot course will perhaps be laid out for her, like that from Southampton to Block Island, and these two tracks can be resorted to hereafter for the speed tests of other vessels built for the Government.

The limitations imposed upon the Committee on Revision by the Presbyterian General Assembly at Saratoga are clearly stated in an article which we copy in another column, written evidently with the authority of knowledge; and from this account a very fair idea may be derived of the probable result of the year's work now before the Committee of Twenty-five, concluding for the present a remarkable chapter of American theological

Mr. STANLEY has now told his story of the Emin relief expedition, and the two other stories remain to be published. These are the stories of EMIN himself and of the Rear Guard, for both of whom STANLEY has some severe eriticisms. Rose Thoup, one of STANLEY'S offcers, whom he left at Yambuya, has had his story of the liear Guard in type for over a year. and would have published it mouths before we knew where STANLEY was if the EMIN Relief Committee had not invoked the law to prevent him. It is understood that a book by HERBERT Wann will appear as soon as he is at liberty to speak, and the wealthy relatives of Major BARTELOT are an tous to vindicate his memory by publishing extracts from his diary. showing what a terrible pickle he was in at Yambuya. They will all have a chance in October, when the pledge of silence ceases to bind them; and as soon as STANLEY's book gets into the hands of EMIN it will not be surprising if that accomplished linguist expresses his feelings with great vigor and in at least twenty languages.

Wyoming will celebrate the Fourth of July this year with more pride and enthusiasm than ever before. She is coming into the Union, woman suffrage and all. The differences between the Senate and the House on the bill to admit her will doubtless be adjusted before the session ends, and Mr. HARRISON is likely to sign it. Since her admission was a question of only a few years at most, it is a pity to accomplish it with unseemly haste and as a partitan undertaking. In the midst of a census, without waiting for the results, the bill was hurried through. Perhaps it was feared the count might show that the claims of Wyoming were not as good as those of other Territories. New Mexico, for example, will probably be found to have a larger population than Wyoming. But the manner of her coming into the Union is a detriment and drawback for which this thriving Territory is not responsible.

England's energetic Consul, H. H. JOHNston, has just returned home after his flying trip to Tanganyika, during which he raised the British flag all along the western shore of Lake Nyassa. He confirms what at least one missionary has already reported, that if it had not been for Tippe Tip the whites at Tanganvika would have perished of want during the uprising along the Indian Ocean. For two years they did not receive an ounce of supplies or a word of news from home, and Tippu Tin's Arabs there kept them alive, and cheerfully and amply supplied all their needs. The big ivory merchant is not quite so black as he is painted by those who are trying to make a senpegoat of him to account for the deficiencles of the rear detachment of the STANLEY

#### PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The Campaign-Delamater Against Wallace or Pattinon.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.-Under date of June 5. I said: "The Republican Convention will undoubtedly nominate the Crawford Senator, George W. Delamater, for Governor, and Senstor Wallace will have a large majority of the delegates to the Democratic Convention."

The first half of the prediction is now verified, and the other half will become history Grefuly 2. If the Democratic party of Pennsylvin honess not surrender to the Mugwumps ty ands. gruntled Republicans.

One of the most trustworthy Demograts in the State, an ex-Speaker of the Legislature. has just informed me that Senator Wallace is absolutely certain of the nomination.

The straightout Democrats are using with telling effect the Republican tendencies of Gov. Pattison. They say that while the nominee of the Democratic party in 1826 for the Incrative office of City Controller of Philadelphia, Pattison declined to make a speech in the campaien for Gen. Hancesk, the Democratic candidate for President, but within two months from the time of Cardield's election he went up into the Sixteenth ward of Philadelphia and made an elaborate speech in favor of Henry Clay, the Remulsican candidate for City Councils, notwithstanding the fact that Clay sopponent was Dr. Wendel, one of the most opposent was Dr. Wendel, one of the most reputable Democrats in Philadelphia, When elected to the office of City Controller. Pattison appointed as his chief Auditors Harry B Bing and William M. Taggart, two of the most canest Republicans in Philadel-phia, One of them, Mr. king, subsequently became "seretary of the Republican City Cam-paign Committee." When decided Governor, he appointed a Mr.

When elected Governor, he appointed a Mr. Everett, a campaign speaking Republican, as his private secretary, at \$5.000 a year; Dr. Hignee, another equally strong Republican, as Superintendent of Public Schools for the State; William H. Smith still another Republican, to the office of Recorder of Philadelphia, the most literative office within the gift of the Governor, and Heary Reed, also a Recublican, as Judgo of the Court of Common Pleas in place of Judge Ludlow, a life-long Democrat.

If Pattison should be nominated, the contest would be between a straight-our Republican.

If Pattison should be nominated, the contest would be between a straight-out Republican and a Muzwump, or Half-Breed; but as the Democratic party in Fonn-sivania just now seems inclined to nominate a Democrat, one who was never found wanting, it seems impossible that the recognized leader of the Old Conard of Fonneracy, william A. Wallace, can be set aside for a Bogomile.

A Little Letter from George Washington, Nonwich, Conn., June 28.-The following epistle is of interest at this time chiefly on account of the illustrious name appended to it. It was found in a batch of old papers at the Griswold Paper Company's mill. eight miles from this city, in 1867, by Lorenzo D. Armstrong then in charge of the mill, and is now published for the first time. Mr. Armstrong lives at 129 Prospect street, this city, and values the letter highly:

values the letter highly:

"Mount Vernon, Jan. 22d. 1788,
"Dran Sie: As you have no immediate occaalon for leter in the only line in which he will
be useful to you. I shall be very glad to keep
him, as well on acct of my jackass, stud horses,
mares. Ac., as because he seems unwilling to
part with his wife and children.

"When you are in this way (and if it is not
more profitable to you, than it is to me, you
had better keep out of it) he may be serviceable, but hardly in any other, as he will do
nothing but peddle about the stables, & conceives it to be a kind of degradation to bestow
his attention on horses of plobean is in birth.

"With groat esteem & regret I am. Dear Sir,
yr obed & affect Ser. "6. Washington."

## A Political Suggestion from Colorade

To run Europe or The Sun-Sir: In August, 1988 I wrote to The Sun, demonstrating, sell think, the fit peacof Col. Buffato Bill and Prof John L. Sullivan fo and dates for all parties support, and predicting the reasing spiemior of their names. he great parties were beaten. Grover was benteu a the boils and Benjamin lies prone in the White House,

with none so poor as to do him reversuce.

Unce Arain let me offer two illustrious names for 1892,
names on which men of all parties can unite, to wit; James G. Blaine of Kentucky and Senator Jue S. Black urn of Mathe, the watchword to be, "Jim winked at if there juried a spell in the name of Grandfather's

hat: 17 a soblime and stopendous thought was typified Thurman's bandanna, how much leftler is that typified in Mr. Blaine's wink and its return in kind!
What better evidence that the blondy shirt is buried forever, what stronger assurance that

#### love and pots of ale. In prace shall keep us warm. than the pregnant and inspiring words. "Jim wloked

POSEY S. WILSON at Joe; Joe winked at Jim ?" DENVER, June 25. One Reason of Its Unequalled Dulness,

#### From the Albany Express. The Arpus is ready at all times to oppose anybod

no is not willing to swear allegiance to the Stuffed Prophet of William street. Who Will Speak First? Mrs. Harrison (at Cape May)-What a comfortable if the cottage this is:

Mr. Harrison-Yes: now if some one wenid only pro-

THE GREAT BERG FACTORY.

Where the Icehergs Originate and the Aununt Output of a Glaster.

WASHINGTON, June 29,-Ensign Hugh Rodman of the Hydrographic Office of the navy has prepared an interesting report of his recent trip to Newfoundland to inquire into the condition of ice in the north Atlantic, Ice originates along the coasts of Newfoundland, Labrador, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and mainly in the Arctic basin, whence it is transported south by the Arctic and East Greenland currents. Add to this the shore currents, tidal influences, the force and direction of the wind, and the problem of avoiding fee may well baffle the best local pilots. Icebergs originate in West Greenland, which Mr. Bodman calls "the great berg factory," The ice massed in the interior of the country is gradually forced out to sea by glacial movements on land, which advance at the rate of at least fifty feet a day. The glacier is broken in huge masses, when once in the water, by its buoyancy and brittleness and the currents. This process is called calving. A berg varies in size, the average being 60 to 100 feet high and 300 to 500 yards long of exposed surface. which is usually an eighth of the whole mass,

and 300 to 500 yards long of exposed surface, which is usually an eighth of the whole mass. The annual output of a glacier is estimated at over two hundred billion cubic feet, a product which, allowing five pounds a day for each person in the United states, would last over one hundred years.

Only a small percentage of these bergs find their way to the transatiantic routes, and even those bergs which do drift that far south nave had a long, erraite trin, occupying four or five months. They follow the current and penetrate the ice fields without difficulty, and oftentimes vessels are towed through these fields by a berg. All ice is brittle, especially that in bergs, and it is wonderful how little it takes to accomplish their destruction. A blow of an ax will at times spift them, and the report of a gun, by concussion, will accomplish the same end. They are more apt to break up in warm weather than cold, and whalers and scalers note this before landing on them, when an anchor is to be planted or fresh water to be obtained. On the coast of Labrador in July and August, when it is packed with heres, the noise of rupture is often deafoning, and those exterioned in ice give them a wide both.

The hergs assume a variety of shapes, from those approximating to some regular geometric figure to others crowned with spires. On these approximating to some regular geometric figure to others crowned with spires. On these may be detected by their presence of bergs may be detected by their effulgence at night, their apparent blackness in foggy weather, the echo of whisties, and the noise of their breaking up.

Field tee is made from the Arctic to New foundland. Being in continual, often violent, motion, the field is raited and piled until it is full of hummoeks. One field will join another and drift until broken by gales or thaws or large borgs. Snow acts as a preservative. The great danger in attempting to sail through leading the field will be the a presence of the preaking up.

Field tee is made from the Arctic to New foundlan

# PLENIY TO DRINK IN MAINE.

Ivil Officers Now Refuse to Seize Liquors Unless Backed Up by a Bond,

Bangon, June 29.-A new and interesting phase of the liquor war has developed within the past faw days, and the saloon keepers see a gleam of hope where before the prospect seemed very shady. Members of the police force and other local officers who have been making solzures on warrants sworn out by Crusader Pitcher heard recently that several liquor dealers were about to bring suits against them for damages for having seized various kinds of wet goods that were in original, unbroken pack-ages, whereupon the officers, through Chief of Police Whitney, asked City Solicitor Mitchell for an opinion as to their liability in such cases. The solicitor's opinion says, in effect, that the parties seizing beer or liquor in original. unbroken packages are liable for the value of the goods seized and for damages resulting

unbroken packages are liable for the value of the goods seized and for damages resulting from such seizures. This being the case, the police will refuse to make any more seizures unless somebody gives a bond to protect them against loss by prosecution.

On Monday morning a car containing seventy-live barrels of ale and beer arrived at the Maine Central freight station in this city. It had not been there long before it was discovered by a member of the famous "Committee of Seven," who hastened to beputy Sheriff Reed and requested that official to seize the stuff. The deputy said that he would seize it when backed up by a good, stiff bond, and not before, Judge Brett of the Municipal Court, who has been slinging out warrants so freely of late, refused one in this case, and that settled it. The car load of beer was carted up town with perfect freedom, to be stored away for the benefit of thirsty Bangoreans who may want a fraction of an original puckage, and the procession of beer-laden liggers was an edifying sight in this wettest town of the original prohibition State.

It makes a Bungorean very tired to read some of the boxes and paragraphs relating to the dry state of affairs in Maine that appear almost daily in out-ide newspapers, even in some of the Beston dailles. After a perusal of this rideculous stuff a person unacquainted with the real condition of affairs would naturally conclude that there was nothing to drink with the real condition of affairs would natu-rally conclude that there was nothing to drial in Maine, whereas there is no lack of liquic refreshment anywhere nor is there likely to be Occasi-nal uprisings of the active Prohibi tionists occur in various cities and to recently in Bangor, but, although some inc venionce is caused the dealers, besides conerable expense, the business goes right along and the efforts to check the traffic are labor and the efforts to check the traffic are labor lost. Although many searches and seizures have been made in Banger this spring, there is not one barroom the less, perhaps a tew more while many a man, and woman too, is making money on Sundays in kitchen groggeries. A

#### money on Sundays in kitchen groggeries. good, stiff lizense law would change all this, DR. DE COSTA ON REFORM.

## He Thinks the "Committee of Ecclesiastics"

Before Dr. B. F. De Costa began to speak on the topic which he had chosen for his sermon at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, yesterday morning, he gave a preliminary talk on Municipal Reform," as a sequel to his remarks on the Sunday previous. He said that during the past week many persons had asked him why the votes of bad men were not just as valuable as those of good citizens in effecting a reform in city affairs. His answer was, he said, that a corrunt tree cannot bring forth good fruit, and that the only way to strike at the root of the present sylls was to reform the citizens themselves. To bring this about it would be necessary to have a reforme-freligion.

"The Church of God," said Dr. De Costa, "should exclude from communion every man known to be a gambler even if it were under the high-sounding name of stock broker. Then, too, those who corrupt the elective franchise should be treated in the same way and not allowed to hold any office in the Church. The Committee of Ecclestatics, which is starting out to reform the city, invites men to share in the work who if they could have their way, would have lifty-two Black Fridays in every year if such a thing would lead to their personal alvantage. There are in New York men who will have nothing to do with a reform movement which would allow such men to have a share in it."

Dr. De Costa dropped politics at this point and came to the subsect of his sermon. "The Use and Abuse of Athetics." He speake of the value of athletics as a form of amusement, and warned his hearers acadeat what are likely to prove injurious tendencies. said, that a corrupt tree cannot bring forth

## James Wants to Go to Congress Agn'r

It now seems that the fight for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Third disrict. Kings county, will not be confined to Mr. Wallace, the present occupant, and Mr. Robert D. Benedict, who is supposed to be the special favorite of Fecretary Tracy. It is said that Mr. Darwin R. James, who formerly represented Darwin B. James, who formerly represented the district, is anxious to return to Washington, and that his friends are quietly at work undermining the political supports which Mr. Wallace and Mr. Benedict have been creating. Mr. James is a resident of the Twenty-first ward, to which Capt. Collins, the new Postmaster, also belongs. It is admitted that Capt. Collins will have a good deal to say about the delegates from his ward to the nominating convention, and as he is a warm personal friend of Mr. James, and is under obligation to him for going on his bond, his influence will probably be thrown in favor of the ex-Congressman. There is still another candidate looming up in the person of Horace E. Dresser, a member of the Board of Education.

## Civilized Africa.

A shipwrecked satter was cast up on the African nest and as he crawled out of the surf he was met by a delegation of natives
"Excuse me," said the chief, "have you any credentials or passports !"

No," stammered the unfortunate man. "I dine on, boys," shouled the chief. "We can have some fun without any international complications." Heartlessness in Yankton.

From the Sebraska State Journal.

THE AUFUL DOCTRINE OF DOOM.

MATURE OF A STATE OF THE STATE

The Probable Action of the Presbyterian

The terms in which the doctrine of election and reprobation are set forth in the Westminster Comession and carechisms are fear ulivelear and distinct. By the decree of God, for the manifestation of his glory, some men and angels are predestinated into everta-ting life, and others are ordinated into everta-ting life, and others are ordinated into evertasting death. Those in each class are particularly and unchangeably designed. Their number is so certain and definite that it cannot be either increased or diminished. These predestinated unto life were chosen in thrist unto everlasting glory out of God's more grace and love, without any foresight of faith or good works or any other thing in the creature as conditions. From the Bloomsteld Citizen.

ing glory out of God's more grace and love, without any foresight of sith or good works or any other thing in the creature as conditions or causes moving him theretainto. None others age redeemed by Christ but the elect only.

The wretched non-elect descended from Adam by ordinary generation, sinned in him and fell with him in his first transgression. They are guilty of Adams first sin. They are born with a dopraved nature. They go on sinning through life and can do nothing else, unless regenerated by the sovereign power and grace of God, which it is certain because eternally decreed they never will experience. They are doomed and subject to all the miseries of this life and to the termenting pains of hell forever. For them there is no way of e-cape, no door of deliverance, no gleam of hope, no chance of redeminion, because for them no redeeming Christ has died. Yet these wreiched once are inexensable in their guilt, and deserve their dreadial end, which is to glorify the immutable justice of the sovereign cod.

Westerer may be thought of this temendays.

Cod.

Whatever may be thought of this fremendous doctrine, it is not veiled or put in feebre, evarive terms in the Presbyterian standards. The clear, precise, senerous, and man-site English is grandly suited to the theme. The men who

clear, precise, scionorous, and majestic English is grandly suited to the theme. The men who in that strepuous time announced it to the world believed what they said. Their meaning is plain. The diction of the Confession and catechism needs no revision. The stately ribythmic dirge-like style befits the awful thoughts of doon.

The widespiead discontent with the doctrinal statements reletied to above had found expression in overy leadible way; in public and in private discussions; in the secular and the religious press. Of all the members of the Saratoga Assembly, it is probably true that a majority would have liked the Confession revised accordingly. Yet nothing of the kind was done. On the contrary, it was unanimously resolved not to do it, and this is the surprising result, for which it is far from easy to secount.

The matter of revision was referred by the Assembly to a committee of twenty-live. Nine members of the committee are opposed to any rovision at all. They were appointed as anti-revisionists. Among them are the ablost most resolute most active members that sat in the Assembly, the men, in fact, who were its dominating members—theologians of the technical Calvinistic type, who contended to the last that any movement toward revision was unnecessary and bad.

The presence of these men on the committee, overmatching in strength though inferior in numbers to their associates, would have been a sufficient guarantee against a report favorable to any important or substantial change in the existing standards. But to make it absolutely certain that none should be made, the Assembly, on the demand of the anti-revisionists, unanimously resolved:

That this Committee on Revision be and hereby are instructed that they shall not propose any alterations

That this Committee on Revision be and hereby are instructed that they shall not propose any alterations or amendments that will in any way impair the in-legrity of the Reformed or Calvinistic system of doc-trine (aught in the Contestion of Patth. It is important to observe the insertion in he resolution of the defining and, in a theo-

It is important to observe the insertion in the resolution of the defining and, in a theological sense, the strictly technical word Calvinistic, an insertion not desired by the liberal revisionists, who wished only the general words "system of dectrine." But these customary words, always heretofore deemed sufficient, and, by many sensitive minds, much too rigid and exact, were not regarded as precise and indexible enough by the anti-revisionists, and the insertion of the additional words. "Reformed or Calvinistic." was insisted on by the theologians of the Princeton school, Drs. Patton and Warnield, who are also members of the levision Committee.

In this condition of things it will be asked: What scope is left for revision? What is there for the committee to do? We have been at some pains to find out, and, so far as the limitations of our theological science have enabled us to see, we think the work of the committee will consist mostly, if not altogether, in verbal corrections, to remove the doubt, now thought to be permissible, whether the Confession, in its statement of election and reprobation, is to be interpreted in a supralapsarian or an infralapsarian sense. Does it mean that in the mind of God, or in the order of His purposes, His choice of the clect and His passing by of the non-elect, went before or came after the thought of the guilt of the fall?

Its settlement of either way will not endanger the stability or impair the integrity of the Calvinistic system, inasmuch as what Calvin thought of it does not speed to be known.

## The End of a Literary Scandal.

Late last summer THE SUN published the fact that Franz Hedrich, a Bohemian author of small reputation, had printed in Leipsic a pamphlet entitled "Alfred Meissner-Franz Hedrich," in which he claimed the authorship of the most celebrated works of Alfred Meissner, a popular Austrian novelist, poet, and dramatist, who died by his own hand some five years ago. He quoted from Meissner's letters to him passages which proved beyond doubt his authorship of the tragedy "Warbeck; or, The Pretender of York." and of the novels "Between Prince and People" and "Black-Yellow," all of which works appeared with Meissner's name alone on the title page. with the text of important scenes of "Princess of Portugal." "Norbert Norson." and other novels given out by Meissner the proof of his

with the text of important scenes of "Princess of Fortugal." "Norhert Norsen." and other novels given out by Meissner the proof of his authorship in the form of an acrostic. "Hedrich Author." Although Meissner had been his bosom friend for twenty-five years, Hedrich ald not hesitate to denounce him.

Karl Bayer, the Robert Byr of the German literary world and brother-in-law of Meissner, tried to answer Hedrich's accusations. He told how Meissner had only occasionally sought Hedrich's aid in his literary work, how he had, from pure kindness of heart, allowed Hedrich to publish a book under his name to facilitate its sale, and how Medrich's threats to islied y claim before the world the authorship of all his works had driven Meissner to despair and suicide. On the Continent Byr's answer was generally regarded as inadequate. The general orinion was that "the name of Alfred Meissner must be crassed from the German authors' scroll of honor."

The reply of Byr and the comments on it stirred Hedrich to a new attack on his dead friend. He wrote open letters to several German papers to show his secon of Byr and liyr's family. Byr retorted with a challenge to fight with pistols, and Hedrich declined. Byr met his declination with the notice that he refused to communicate further with one who had placed himself outside the pale of gentlemanly conduct and responsibility for his unterances. Byr's retirement from the field seemed to give Hedrich encouragement to believe that he might yet win for himself the laurels which he had torn from Alfred Meissner's brow, and which the German literary world, despite its belief in his first pamphiet, had refused him on account of the bad taste characterizing his subsequent utternsed him on account of the bad taste characterizing his subsequent utternsed him on account of the bad taste characterizing his subsequent utternsed him on account of the bad taste characterizing his subsequent utternsed him of necessary period himself had to subsept the real him of the decine of the firmers had n

## Fugacious Postage Stamps.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sor I would like to call the attention of the Postmaster to his five cent stamps. The stuff on the back won't make them adhere to an envelope. My friends have had to pay double postage the other side. I have two letters now I was going to mail, but find I cannot the large some going or past. Stick them on the envelope.

Overheard to a Magazine Office. "What do you mean, by easing that the author of hiss or; is a young man of his life is dayears of his ory "You forget. He was nowhen the story was accepted."

Unprofessional,

#### From the Hutchinson News, Hae-New will you drink to my health ? He-Never, I am a doctor

Incongrutty. From the Terre Haute Express. Mr. Figg-What are you thinking ever so deeply, my dear? Mrs Figs-1 was just wondering whather to cut off Tommy source or to make this stop swearing.

## Especially on Blue Water.

A Yankton girl jilled her lover after he had gone to the trouble and expense of procuring a marriage in cears.

THEY DRINK BEER

But It In Not Purchased With Money Cole teeted in the Choir Laft.

At the services yesterday in the First German Presbyterian Church, in Stagg and posed of Sunday school teachers, took the place

Leonard streets. Williamsburgh, a choir, comof the Nonnder choir. A representatative of the rustor, the Rev. Mr. Hehr, said:

We did not expect the old choir, nor do we want it. We can well do without it." At a meeting of the members of the Neander choir, held at Deacon August Tiemann's house, 52 Boerum street, the trouble between the paster and the choir was discussed, and his statement that the choir was in the habit of

statement that the choir was in the habit of collecting money on Sundays in the choir left of the church and going with it to sa place in Ewen atreat, where a key of beer would be purchased and drunk, was denied.

The whole touble, 'beacon Tiemann said, 'arises from Paster Hehr's lealousy, He would like to be as well liked as the old paster, the key, Mr. Noander. He says that Mr. Dietrich shook his flat in his face. Mr. Dietrich denies this, and we believe him.

"Will we return to the church? No. sir, not while he is paster. We love the enurch, and, as it is the only German Pre-sbyterian church in this part of the city, we shall, in order to save it, before all the members leave, go to the Presbytery with our complaint.

"We drink beer, but not intemperately, and not from money collected in the choir loft. We never did so, either in the place designated in Ewen street or in any other place."

#### TWO WOMEN AND ONE MAN.

# The Man Ran Away and then the Wemen Fought in the Street.

Two well-dressed, intelligent-looking young romen, accompanied by a fashionably dressed young man, arrived in Jersey City from this city about daylight yesterday morning, and walked up Exchange place and Montgomery street to the corner of Washington street There the young man left bis companions and ran up Washington street. The young women looked at each other a moment, and then one of them hit the other in the eye. The woman of them hit the other in the eye. The woman who was hit acreamed and struck back. Hair pulling, seratching, and sereaming followed.

The young man was two blocks away when the woman who had struck the first blow started and ran after him. The other woman stood still a moment and then followed her assailant. A block further on she caught up to her, and the fight was renewed for a moment. Then both ran logether after the man, who was fast disappearing. He was running in the direction of the Morris Canal, A crowd of men who had been attracted by the women's screams followed the trio, who, it is said, suddenly disappeared. They were then in the neighborhood of the canal. The young man had got out of sight before they disappeared. As far as could be learned, none of the party jumped into the canal, and what became of them or who they were is a mystery. them or who they were is a mystery.

# ALL HACKMEN NOT ANGELS TET.

One of Them Robbed a Pennsylvania Enstite in the Old-fashioned Style. When Ferdinand Lauer arrived in town from

Philadelphia, or some other Pennsylvania village, late on Saturday night, he met at the Desbrosses street ferry (this is all his story) a hackman named John R. Wood, who solicited his patronage in German, as he spoke no English. He refused to ride, saying he was going to Groedler's Hotel in Greenwich street, near by. Thereupon the backman said his vehicle was a free carriage belonging to the hotel, so that riding would be as cheap as walking. Lauer accordingly got into the hack, and Wood drove off. He stopped after getting around the corner and demanded \$2 fare. "I thought you said I was to ride for nothing," said the Pennsylvania countryman. "I'll pay you the \$2, bus I won't have any more to do with you."

He took out a \$5 bill in pursuance of his intention, and Wood, gratching the bill from his hand, drove away. When he essayed to follow a pal of the hackman prevented him. Wood was subsequently arrested by Polleeman OBrien. He denied being the hackman who had robbed Lauer, but betrayed his knowledge of German when Lauer's story was interpreted incorrectly. He was held in \$1,500 bail in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Lauer was sent to the House of Detention. by. Thersupon the backman said his vehicle

### WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT

Thousands of Southern pegroes Wear the cast-off clothing of New Yorkers. Such clothing is bought for little or nothing by peddlers, who sell it to wholesalers in the central European quarter. The wholesalers clean, patch, and press the garments, arrange them accord ing to size in dozens, and await the Southern mer-chants. The latter come from Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Mobile, and half a dozen other considerable cities, and buy as best they may. The wholesalers sell on ninety days' credit, and if one merchant does not offer fair prices they await the coming of others. Nobody's profits are extraordinarily large, but those of the Southern retailer are probably the best.

It looks now as if the United States ship Galena would go out of commission much earlier than any or posed. Since she received orders for sea her have shown alarming symptoms, and a survey has been requested. For months past it has been known that her tubes were not all that they should be, but the latest developments have been the most serious yet. If the findings of the survey are what every one expects, the ship will be ordered to the navy yard for extensive repairs and her officers will receive other billets. It is the privilege of naval officers to growl, and although the Galena's wardroom professed no enthusiasm at the prospect of manusyring off the coast with Admiral Cherardi's fleet, everybody feels now that the harbors of Maine would be pleasant enough in July and August, Of course when a ship goes out of commission there is always a possibility of waiting orders for many officers.

W. C. Whitney, who is returning from Europe this week, has the air of absolute leisure which so often dis-tinguishes men who are crowded to the eyes in business. He is slow and dignified in movement, deliberate in speech, and his manner never changes an lota from a uniform rate of amiable interest in any subject that may be presented to him. He is one of the few financlers whose decisions are given with freevocable promptness as soon as a proposition is presented to him.
It is the custom of nearly all of the other magnates of
Wall street to "give the matter consideration in a
day or two." Mr. Whitney winds up the question at once. An instance is told of a Western railroad manager who travelled 1,500 miles to see him with a pocketful of papers and a brain teeming with a vast and vaulting scheme. He laid all of his plans before Mr. Whitney, who represented the richest syndicate of millionaires in America, and the latter examined them carefully for two hours. Then he arose stretched his shoulders, looked the railroad man

and that means an unwelcome reduction of pay,

in the eye, and said:
"I'm afraid I'm agin you." The Western man heaved a deep sigh and said briskly; "Well, Mr. Whitney, I'm sorry the thing isn't going through, but I'm glad you've got the decision to say in now. I expected to be in New York at least two weeks waiting for you to look through the thing. I'll try some

podr else.

And so he did. He succeeded in enlisting the services and bank account of one of the richest Jewish fine ciers in Wall street, with a result that cannot be called anything else than disastrous—to the Jewish financier.

What has become of the mania for red hats which affected the women of America so violently a few months ago? And, furthermore, where is the hair? The Titlau locks are rare now, and it begins to look as though the craze had gone the way of all such sunseless notions. The signs of the times are significant. One of them is a sign in a Fourtenth street window, bearing the potent words. "To Let." Here it was that an establishment was started with great splendor just after Mme. Patti's arrival, and a trade of really flouriabling proportions was the result in less than two weeks' time. There were four assistants to the chief hair dyer, and they were kept busy constantly. Their method was to first beach the hair until it had lost all color, and then stain it with the heavy red which was at that time in vogue. The operation occupied five timuous hours, and appointments were made two and three weeks ahead. But it is all over now. The sign. "To Let" tells the slory. The faver for red hair seems. to be numbered along with the other dead and silly

fancies of the winter-People who some to New York in the summer should learn the trick of routing a furnished flat. There are literally thomsands of flats in this city which can be had for a cong during the summer mouths. Their occupants are obliged to go into the country about the 15th of June and the flat is left furnished and in per-fectly habitable condition. During their absence the lessees are obliged to pay rent, and any money they receive for the apartment is a clear gain. Hence very low terms can be made. An instance came under the writer's notice yesterday of a natificene of the most fashionable apartment bouses in this city, the cental of which informibled is \$150 a month Over \$7.002 worth of furniture has been placed there. A gentleman from tincuman who came on with his wife o establish a New York branch of his bu-lones. 4 se saids threa months for the purpose ording the life imminers work before the fall season pend secured the fall fully furnished with table and betting a leafware, and all the rest, for all a to On a famous yacht the other day, the how offered one of his guests a drop of whiskey, and as the two drained their tumbiers, the entertainer remarked. That's no work for York, for the fair in the big aparament houses are part but is it.

No. and the other inea, solemnly, "no whiskey is tweety bad."